

Exhibit C

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re :
: **Chapter 11 Case No.**
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, et al., :
: **09-50026 (REG)**
: **f/k/a General Motors Corp., et al.** :
: **(Jointly Administered)**
Debtors. :
:

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

I, Angela Ferrante, certify as follows:

1. I am a Director of the Business Reorganization Department of the Melville office of The Garden City Group, Inc., the claims and noticing agent for the debtors and debtors-in-possession (the "Debtors") in the above-captioned proceeding. The business address for the Melville office is 105 Maxess Road, Melville, New York 11747
2. On October 15, 2009, at the direction of Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, counsel for the Debtors, I caused publication of the **Notice of Deadlines for Filing Proofs of Claim (Including Claims Under Section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code)** in the following publications:

Publication Name

Financial Times, Worldwide
The Wall Street Journal, Global
The New York Times, National
USA Today, (Mon-Thurs) National
Detroit Free Press/Detroit News
Le Journal de Montreal (French)¹
Montreal Gazette (English)
The Global and Mail, National
The National Post

¹ The Certificate of Translation is attached hereto.

3. I certify under penalty of perjury that, to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: Melville, New York
October 23, 2009

/s/ Angela Ferrante
Angela Ferrante

World news

US hunkers down in arduous search for Mideast peace

Regional solution

The administration has begun to talk in terms of a long and difficult process, write **Harvey Morris** and **Vita Bekker**

The Obama administration has reached an impasse in its Middle East peace strategy as it this week assesses progress – or rather the lack of it – in nine months of intensive diplomacy aimed at reviving stalled Israeli-Palestinian talks.

In the face of rigid positions adopted by both sides, the administration has begun to talk in terms of a long and difficult process towards the peace settlement that Barack Obama, president, made a high policy priority from his first day in the Oval Office last January.

"We're under no illusions here that even when a formal negotiation begins, it is going to be arduous," according to Philip Crowley, US Department of State spokesman. "It's going to take a considerable amount of time. How much? Who knows?"

An already negative atmosphere has been further soured by a human rights report from a United

Nations panel chaired by Richard Goldstone, a South African judge, that focused on alleged Israeli war crimes during the invasion of Gaza at the turn of the year. The report called for a full investigation of atrocities claimed to have been committed by both Israel and Hamas.

Israeli fury at the report's findings entrenched public opinion behind the right-wing government of Benjamin Netanyahu in resisting pressure from the US to compromise on the terms for reopening peace talks.

Mishandling of the Palestinian response to the Goldstone report by Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian Authority president, meanwhile provoked an outcry at home that threatens his political future.

He bowed to US and Israeli pressure to defer discussion of the report's findings at the Human Rights Council, which ordered the Goldstone investigation, and then backtracked in the face of domestic opposition that has been exploited by his Hamas rivals.

The Geneva-based HRC will now vote today on whether to endorse a report that could theoretically lead to Israeli politicians and soldiers facing indictments at the International Criminal Court.

Mr Abbas's about-face on

the Goldstone report further fuelled domestic dissent provoked by his decision to meet Mr Netanyahu in New York last month, at the invitation of Mr Obama, after he said he would do so only if Israel announced in advance a freeze on settlement activity.

Michael Warschawski, founder of the Alternative Information Centre, an Israeli-Palestinian advocacy group in Jerusalem, says Mr Obama's bid to renew peace talks would be undermined by Mr Abbas's weakness.

He adds: "Abu Mazen [Abbas] does not have the trust of the people right now to protect their rights in negotiations with Israel."

George Mitchell, who is Mr Obama's special envoy to the Middle East, will this week report back to Hillary Clinton, secretary of state, after his seventh and apparently inconclusive visit to the region and Mrs Clinton will, in turn, report to the president.

"Those who are stonewalling are hoping that the Obama administration will give up and go away," says Hussein Ibish of the Washington-based American Task Force on Palestine. "But there's no sign of a let-up by the administration in the push [for peace]. There's a sense though that they're hunkering down for the long haul."

The problem for industry



Hard sell: this year Indians have been minding the price tag on gold, with demand falling rapidly because of a weak economy and high rupee prices

Reuters

Golden words to tempt Indian buyers

Bullion sales

By **Joe Leahy and James Fontanella-Khan in Mumbai**

"Only gold is divine. You can't really put a price tag on something so divine," gushes the advertisement on the cover of HT Café, an English-language lifestyle magazine.

As India prepares to celebrate Diwali this Saturday, gold industry groups have stepped up marketing campaigns to persuade Indians to indulge in their love affair with the precious metal.

The problem for industry

groups, such as the World Gold Council, author of the "gold is divine" advert, is that this year Indians have very much been minding the price tag on gold.

A weak economy and high rupee prices for gold in India, the world's largest importer of bullion, pushed demand down 83 per cent from a year earlier to 17.7 tonnes in the January-March quarter. In the next quarter demand was down 38 per cent year on year, though recently there have been signs of a rebound.

The problem for the gold industry is that even during normal price

fluctuations, Indian sales suffer from lumpy demand.

India's main gold-buying season usually kicks off in October or November with Dussehra, a festival celebrating the triumph of good over evil, and Diwali, when Hindus pray to the goddess Lakshmi for prosperity and buy gold for family members. People also buy during the wedding season, mainly in November and December.

To try to spread buying more evenly through the year, the World Gold Council strategy is to encourage gold buying during more of India's ancient religious festivals.

These include Baisakhi, the Punjabi harvest festival in April and Pitru Paksha, a period when Hindus honour their ancestors. "In a way, it would be a tribute to your ancestors to show them you are prosperous. So gold buying during [Pitru Paksha] is not bad at all," says Dharmesh Sodah, director of the World Gold Council in Mumbai.

Other initiatives include gold savings schemes at post offices, micro-finance schemes to enable peasant farmers to save gold, and retail marketing schemes such as the "Great Indian Gold Rush".

Regardless of these efforts, near Zaveri market, Janhavi, a housewife, admits during some frantic pre-Diwali shopping that she is buying stuff other than gold this season. She plans to shop for gold when it becomes cheaper. In the meantime she has bought some pens and toys for her children and is looking for a wallet.

"I will also be buying imitation jewellery that I will wear for Diwali. A lot of my friends are doing the same."

Video: Keyur Shah, of India's World Gold Council
www.ft.com/indiagold

Legal Notices

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY
(f/k/a GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, et al.,
Debtors)

NOTICE OF DEADLINES FOR FILING PROOFS OF CLAIM (INCLUDING CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 503(b)(9) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE) AGAINST A DEBTOR SET FORTH BELOW:

Name of Debtor	Case Number	Identification Number	Other Names Used by Debtors in the Past 8 Years
Motors Liquidation Corporation (f/k/a General Motors Corporation)	09-50026	38-0572515	General Motors Corporation GM Truck Division National Motor Carriers GM Corporation GM Corporation-GM Auction Department National Car Rental National Car Sales Automotive Market Research
MLCS, LLC (f/k/a Saturn, LLC)	09-50027	38-2577506	Saturn Corporation Saturn Motor Corporation Saturn Motor Car Corporation GM Saturn Corporation Saturn Corporation of Delaware
MLCS Distribution Corporation (f/k/a Saturn Distribution Corporation)	09-50028	38-2757564	Saturn Distribution Corporation
MLC of Harlem, Inc. (f/k/a Chevrolet-Saturn of Harlem, Inc.)	09-13558	20-1426707	Chevrolet-Saturn of Harlem, Inc. CKS of Harlem

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT, on September 16, 2009, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York ("Court") assumed jurisdiction over the chapter 11 case of Motors Liquidation Company (f/k/a General Motors Corporation) and its affiliated debtors, as debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") entered an order (the "Bar Date Order") establishing (i) November 30, 2009, at 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) as the last date and time for each person or entity (including, without limitation, individuals, partnerships, corporations, joint ventures, and entities formed for the sole purpose of holding assets) to file a Proof of Claim on or before the Bar Date (as defined in the Bar Date Order) and (ii) November 30, 2009, at 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) as the last date and time for each person or entity (including, without limitation, individuals, partnerships, corporations, joint ventures, and entities formed for the sole purpose of holding assets) to file a Proof of Claim on or before the Bar Date (as defined in the Bar Date Order) against any of the Debtors (the "General Bar Date"); and (iii) November 30, 2009, at 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) as the last date and time for each person or entity (including, without limitation, individuals, partnerships, corporations, joint ventures, and entities formed for the sole purpose of holding assets) to file a Proof of Claim on or before the Bar Date (as defined in the Bar Date Order) against any of the Debtors (the "Bar Dates").

The Bar Date Order and the Bar Dates are the dates on which the debtors may file a Proof of Claim on or before the Bar Date, notwithstanding that such claims may not have matured or become fixed or liquidated or certain prior to June 1, 2009.

Pursuant to section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code and as set forth in this Notice, the word "claim" means: (a) a right to payment, whether or not reduced to judgment, liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, absolute or contingent on the happening of an event, or otherwise; (b) a right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if such breach gives rise to a right to payment, or where such right to an equitable remedy is reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, unmatured, undisputed, secured, or unsecured. Further, claims include unascertained claims, secured claims, priority claims, and 503(b)(9) claims (as defined in Section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code).

YOU SHOULD CONSULT AN ATTORNEY IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, INCLUDING WHETHER YOU SHOULD FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM.

1. WHO MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM
You MUST file a Proof of Claim to vote on a chapter 11 plan filed by the Debtors or to share in any of the Debtors' estates if you have a claim that arose prior to June 1, 2009, including a 503(b)(9) claim. If you have a claim of any kind in Section 2 below, acts or omissions of the Debtors that arose before June 1, 2009, may give rise to claims against the Debtors that must be filed by the applicable Bar Date, notwithstanding that such claims may not have matured or become fixed or liquidated or certain prior to June 1, 2009.

Pursuant to section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code and as set forth in this Notice, the word "claim" means: (a) a right to payment, whether or not reduced to judgment, liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, absolute or contingent on the happening of an event, or otherwise; (b) a right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if such breach gives rise to a right to payment, or where such right to an equitable remedy is reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, unmatured, undisputed, secured, or unsecured. Further, claims include unascertained claims, secured claims, priority claims, and 503(b)(9) claims (as defined in Section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code).

2. WHO MUST NOT FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM
You cannot file a Proof of Claim if (i) your claim is listed on the Schedules (as defined below) and (ii) the claim is not described in (a) "disputed", "contingent", or "unliquidated"; (iii) you do not dispute the amount or nature of the claim set forth in the Schedules; and (iv) you do not dispute that the claim is an obligation of the specific Debtor against which the claim is listed on the Schedules.

(b) Your claim has been paid in full:
You hold an interest in any of the Debtors, which interest is based exclusively upon the ownership of common or preferred stock, membership interests, partnership interests, or warrants or rights to purchase, sell or subscribe to such a security or interest; provided, however, that you do not wish to assert claims (as opposed to ownership interests) against any of the Debtors that arise out of or relate to the ownership or purchase of the interest, including claims arising out of or relating to the sale, issuance, or distribution of the interest, must file a Proof of Claim on or before the applicable Bar Date, unless another exception identified herein applies.

(c) You hold a claim that is exclusively limited to the repayment of principal, interest and other fees and expenses, or for any amount agreed to by the Debtors and the government, and are not otherwise entitled to file a Proof of Claim against the applicable Debtor on or before the Bar Date; provided, however, that you do not wish to assert claims (as opposed to ownership interests) against any of the Debtors that arise out of or relate to the ownership or purchase of the interest, including claims arising out of or relating to the sale, issuance, or distribution of the interest, must file a Proof of Claim on or before the applicable Bar Date, unless another exception identified herein applies. Debt Instruments include those agreements listed at the end of this Notice.

3. EXECUTORY CONTRACTS AND UNEXPIRED LEASES
If you hold a claim arising from the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease, you must file a Proof of Claim on or before the date of the entry of the order rejecting such rejection or to you will be forever barred from doing so. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if you are a party to an executory contract or unexpired lease and you wish to assert the foregoing, if you are of unpaid amounts accrued and outstanding as of June 1, 2009 pursuant to that executory contract or unexpired lease (other than a rejection damages claim), you must file a Proof of Claim for such amounts on or before the applicable Bar Date unless an exception identified above applies.

4. WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE
All Proofs of Claim must be filed so as to be actually received on or before the applicable Bar Date at the following address:

If by overnight courier or
hand delivery to:
The Garden City Group, Inc.
Attn: Motors Liquidation Company
Claim Processing
P.O. Box 37849
Dublin, Ohio 43017-4286

If by first-class mail to:
The Garden City Group, Inc.
Attn: Motors Liquidation Company
Claim Processing
P.O. Box 37849
Dublin, Ohio 43017-4286

If by fax to:
The Garden City Group, Inc.
Attn: Motors Liquidation Company
Claim Processing
P.O. Box 37849
Dublin, Ohio 43017-4286

If by e-mail to:
The Garden City Group, Inc.
Attn: Motors Liquidation Company
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P.O. Box 37849
Dublin, Ohio 43017-4286

If by telephone to:
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If by facsimile to:
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Claim Processing
P.O. Box 37849
Dublin, Ohio 4

CORPORATE NEWS

GM expects strong growth in China in 2009

Sales should rise 47% from a year ago, company says, but end of government incentives could pose problem

By PATRICIA JIAYI HO



Associated Press

BEIJING—General Motors Co.'s sales in China this year will likely exceed 1.6 million vehicles, said Kevin Wale, president and managing director of GM China Group.

The forecast represents an increase of about 47% from last year, when GM's total vehicle sales in China rose 6.1% to 1.09 million. GM in September forecast its China sales growth would exceed 40% this year.

GM sold 1.29 million vehicles in China in the January-September period this year, up 56% from the same period last year. GM counts sales of Wuling commercial vans, produced by a joint venture of which GM owns a third, as part of its overall sales.

By comparison, Toyota Motor

Corp.'s sales in China have suffered this year after a failure to anticipate the demand for smaller cars. The

Japanese auto maker's China sales from January through August rose 9% from a year earlier to 415,000 vehicles. Toyota has said it seeks to raise its 2009 sales in China slightly from 2008 levels, when its sales rose 17% to 585,000.

Car makers in China have benefited from Beijing's policies to boost sales, including tax incentives for purchases of vehicles with engines of 1.6 liters or smaller, and subsidies to encourage sales of some autos in

rural areas. Both policies are set to expire at the end of the year.

GM's sales performance in China could prove especially vulnerable to changes in government policy, as all of the vehicles sold by its Wuling joint venture with SAIC Motor Corp. and Wuling Automobile Co. qualify for the small-engine tax cut. Sales by the venture accounted for more than 60% of GM's volume in China in the January-September period.

Mr. Wale said he is confident the Chinese government will take appropriate actions next year to maintain stability in the country's auto market, which is on track to overtake the U.S. as the world's largest car market this year.

Mr. Wale also said demand from smaller cities "should ensure some growth momentum."

GM aims to increase its Chinese sales volume next year at a slightly faster rate than that of the overall auto industry, he said.

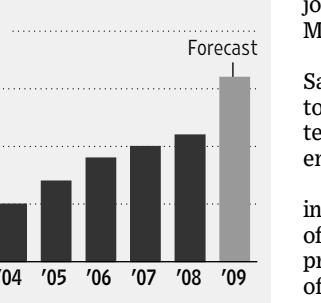
Tuesday, GM Chief Executive Frederick "Fritz" Henderson, on his first trip to China since GM emerged from bankruptcy in July, said China plays an increasingly important role in GM's global operations.

GM executives have repeatedly extolled China's significance but haven't quantified how much revenue comes from the country.

The China Association of Automobile Manufacturers said Tuesday it has reached an agreement with striking assembly workers that will allow production to resume Thursday, the Associated Press reported.

Its factory in the eastern Thailand seaboard province of Rayong, which makes one-ton pickup trucks and passenger cars, had halted production Oct. 5 when several hundred of its 1,700 workers began striking for higher pay and better conditions.

Speeding up GM automobile sales in China



Source: the company

◀ General Motors CEO Fritz Henderson at a Chinese dealership in Shanghai

primarily by the Pan-Asia Technical Automotive Center Co., or Patac, an automotive design and development joint venture between GM and SAIC Motor in Shanghai.

Mr. Henderson said the compact Sail "has been developed for customers in China and has great potential for other customers in emerging markets."

GM said in August that its Wuling joint venture will expand exports of two micro-minivans designed and produced in China, apparently part of a wider strategy to use China as an export hub.

Other auto makers have come up with small no-frills cars targeted at emerging markets. GM's Sail follows such cars as Ford Motor Co.'s recently unveiled Figo, to be made in India and exported to South Africa and other countries, as well as Renault SA's low-cost Dacia models.

Separately, GM's Thai subsidiary said it has reached an agreement with striking assembly workers that will allow production to resume Thursday, the Associated Press reported.

Its factory in the eastern Thailand seaboard province of Rayong, which makes one-ton pickup trucks and passenger cars, had halted production Oct. 5 when several hundred of its 1,700 workers began striking for higher pay and better conditions.

LEGAL NOTICES

BANKRUPTCIES

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY
f/k/a GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, et al.,
Debtors. : Chapter 11 Case No.
09-50026 (REG)

: (Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF DEADLINES FOR FILING PROOFS OF CLAIM (INCLUDING CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 503(b)(9) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE)

TO ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES WITH CLAIMS (INCLUDING CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 503(b)(9) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE) AGAINST A DEBTOR SET FORTH BELOW:

Name of Debtor	Case Number	Tax Identification Number	Other Names Used by Debtors in the Past 8 Years
Motors Liquidation Company (f/k/a General Motors Corporation)	09-50026	38-0572518	General Motors Corporation GM Truck Division National Fleet Operations GM Corporation GM Corporation-GM Auction Department National Car Rental National Car Sales Automotive Market Research
MLCS, LLC (f/k/a Saturn, LLC)	09-50027	38-2577506	Saturn, LLC Saturn Corporation Saturn Motor Car Corporation GM Saturn Corporation Saturn Corporation of Delaware
MLCS Distribution Corporation (f/k/a Saturn Distribution Corporation)	09-50028	38-2755764	Saturn Distribution Corporation
MLCS of Harlem, Inc. (f/k/a Chevrolet-Saturn of Harlem, Inc.)	09-13558	20-1426707	Chevrolet-Saturn of Harlem, Inc. CICS of Harlem

Or by hand delivery to:
United States Bankruptcy Court, SDNY
One Bowling Green, Room 534
New York, New York 10004

Proofs of Claim will be deemed timely filed only if **actually received** by the Garden City Group, Inc. or the Court on or before the applicable Bar Date. Proofs of Claim may **not** be delivered by facsimile, telecopy, or electronic mail transmission.

5. WHAT TO FILE
If you file a Proof of Claim, your filed Proof of Claim must: (i) be written in the English language; (ii) be denominated in lawful currency of the United States; (iii) be substantially to Official Bankruptcy Forms; (iv) be **"Proof of Claim"** and state the Debtor(s) name(s); (v) set forth with specificity the legal and factual basis for the alleged claim; (vi) include supporting documentation or an explanation as to why such documentation is not available; and (vii) be signed by the claimant or, if the claimant is not an individual, by an authorized agent of the claimant.

IF YOU ARE ASSERTING A CLAIM AGAINST MORE THAN ONE DEBTOR, SEPARATE PROOFS OF CLAIM MUST BE FILED AGAINST EACH SUCH DEBTOR AND YOU MUST IDENTIFY ON YOUR PROOF OF CLAIM THE SPECIFIC DEBTOR AGAINST WHICH YOUR CLAIM IS ASSERTED AND THE CASE NUMBER OF THAT DEBTOR'S BANKRUPTCY CASE. A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE DEBTORS AND THEIR CASE NUMBERS IS AVAILABLE ON THE COURT'S WEBSITE.

Additional Proof of Claim Forms may be obtained at www.uscourts.gov/bkforms/ or www.motorsliquidation.com.

YOU SHOULD ATTACH TO YOUR COMPLETED PROOF OF CLAIM FORM COPIES OF ANY WRITINGS UPON WHICH YOUR CLAIM IS BASED. IF THE DOCUMENTS ARE VOLUMINOUS, YOU SHOULD ATTACH A SUMMARY.

6. CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM BY THE APPLICABLE BAR DATE

Except with respect to claims of the type set forth in Section 2 above, any creditor who fails to file a Proof of Claim on or before the applicable Bar Date in the appropriate form in accordance with the procedures described in this Notice for any claim such creditor holds or wishes to assert against one of the Debtors, will be forever barred, that is, **forever precluded** from asserting the claim against the Debtor(s) in any proceeding, including the chapter 11 estates, successors, and property will be forever discharged from any and all indebtedness or liability with respect to the claim, and the holder will not be permitted to vote to accept or reject any chapter 11 plan filed in these chapter 11 cases, participate in any distribution to any of the Debtors' chapter 11 cases on account of the claim, or receive further notices with respect to any of the Debtors' chapter 11 cases.

7. THE DEBTORS' SCHEDULES, ACCESS THERETO, AND CONSEQUENCES OF AMENDMENT

These Schedules may be listed as the holder of a claim against one or more of the Debtors or Schedules of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases (hereinafter, the "Schedules"). If you rely on the Debtors' Schedules, it is your responsibility to determine that the claim is accurately listed in the Schedules.

As set forth above, if you agree with the classification and amount of your claim as listed in the Debtors' Schedules, and you do not dispute that your claim is valid against the specified Debtor(s), you may file a Proof of Claim on or before the applicable Bar Date.

Copies of the Schedules may be examined by interested parties on the Court's electronic docket for the Debtors' chapter 11 cases, which is posted on the Internet at www.motorsliquidation.com and www.nysb.uscourts.gov.

If you have any questions relating to this Notice, please **feel free to contact** AlixPartners at 1-800-222-1907 or **visit** www.alixpartners.com. In addition, you may contact the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors through its website at www.motorsliquidationcreditorscommittee.com or at 1-212-215-3275.

YOU SHOULD CONSULT AN ATTORNEY IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, INCLUDING WHETHER YOU SHOULD FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM.

1. WHO MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM

You **MUST** file a Proof of Claim to operate on a chapter 11 plan filed by the Debtors or to share in any of the Debtors' estates if you have a claim that arose prior to **June 1, 2009**, including a 503(b)(9) Claim, and it is not one of the other types of claims described in Section 2 below. Acts of omission, including failure to file a Proof of Claim, will not be deemed to be a claim against the Debtors that must be filed by the applicable Bar Date notwithstanding that such claims may have matured or become fixed or liquidated or certain prior to **June 1, 2009**.

Pursuant to section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code and as described more fully below, the word "claim" means: (a) a right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured; or (b) a right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if such breach gives rise to such a right. Any right to an equitable remedy if and to the extent such remedy is reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, secured or unsecured. Further, claims include unsecured claims, secured claims, priority claims, and 503(b)(9) Claims (as defined in Section 2(d) below).

2. WHO NEED NOT FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM

You need not file a Proof of Claim if:

(a) Your claim is listed on the Schedules (as defined below) and it is **not** described in the Schedules as "disputed," "contingent," or "unliquidated," and you do **not** dispute that the claim is valid against the Debtors that must be filed by the applicable Bar Date, unless another exception identified herein applies; (b) the claim is listed on the Schedules, the Debtors will notify you of the amendment. In such case, the deadline for you to file a Proof of Claim on account of such claim is the later of (a) the applicable Bar Date and (b) the date that is **thirty days** after the Debtors provide notice of the amendment.

A holder of a possible claim against the Debtors should consult an attorney regarding any claims not covered by this Notice, such as whether the holder should file a Proof of Claim.

DATE: September 16, 2009

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Be
in the
Legal Loop



Legal Notices

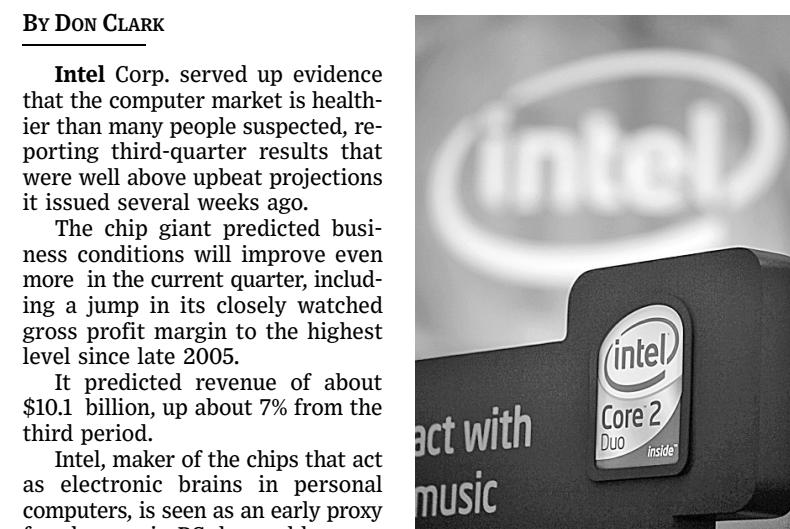
in

The Wall Street Journal.

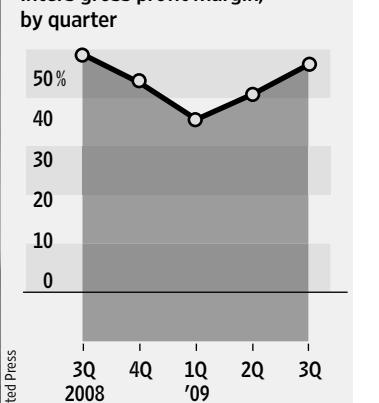
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or (65) 6415-4279.



Ups and downs Intel's gross profit margin, by quarter



Source: the company

or 33 cents a share, compared to profit in the year-earlier period of \$2.01 billion, or 35 cents a share.

Revenue declined to \$9.39 billion from \$10.22 billion.

Intel in late August predicted that its third-quarter revenue would be about 6% higher than it estimated the prior month, citing improving chip demand. The numbers reported Wednesday were 4% higher than the revised projection, and also higher than analysts' average estimates.

The improvement in profitability was more striking. Intel had projected in August that its second-quarter gross profit margin would be in the upper half of its prior prediction of 53% "plus or minus two percentage points."

Instead, the company said its profit margin hit 57.6%, and projected it would likely rise to 62% in the current quarter. It predicted revenue would rise about 7% from the third period.

In Nasdaq trading midday Wednesday, the shares were up 2.6%, or 54 cents, at \$21.03.

"The market had set high expectations for Intel this quarter, and Intel delivered," said Bill Kreher, an analyst at Edward Jones.

Profit and revenue remained about 8% lower than the same quarter in 2008, before the recession took hold.

But revenue was up 17% from the second quarter, and profit—including a \$1.45 billion antitrust fine levied by the European Union—was

the company's third-quarter

Sept. 30, down 73% from a net profit of €73.3 million a year earlier. The company posted a net loss of €104 million in the second quarter.

Sales slipped 20% to €555.3 million, after three consecutive quarters of losses, as demand from the chip industry improved after months of underinvestment.